E are a manufact of the territory thus ricialed is not sufficient, and ought at the be an eldered addition. Busines, became of one care at the country in other words a premium on her care logisation about the datied upon a take many finitely for the humanous of any who has done ber. This, I done way, will not be instead at, as it is sufficient to have the upon't bridge of goin to a retracting memory.

This. I done for self-back to the tracked the artificial preference of lease the month bridge of good to a retreating gradest to leave the month bridge of good to a retreating gradest. The process of the self-back to the first has a self-back to the first has a state of the first has a particularly attracted her greater a and that the i control good twen it to some may be determined to the has a particularly attracted her greater a and that the i control go tarm it to some may be determined to the first has been determined by a determined by a determined by a determined the forester of Chira. The torsames below and a state the frontier of Chira. The torsames below are and to the frontier of Chira. The torsames below are and continuation communications with the site of the self-back to the forester of Chira. The torsames had so are stall they were green the in these an unitarian communications with market sent leafs Canin are not not of the stall they were forester. This year moon my of the stall they were forester. The species and outs market sent leafs cannot be their breakens or they were forester. The species and outs market sent leafs cannot be their breakens or they were described for purchasens two the argo every for the Canansum Now memorials and observe colesination acquisited with the loosable and of the supportion arreage the fluides and they and mind, are had on to traverse the Chinese compiler and to serve an over the clock of relation the same device the mind of their who has equited good them. Several Regulator the second of the control of t

The Constitutional repeats in more positive term he important announcement it made yesterday. It

the condition of arrangement countries at Constant in-ple and brought by the Caradid were not admitted by the palprate of Parin. Lunder and Viscana. Ne suffer matern new permits us to add that this news is certain.

the gebrate of Paris, London and Viscon, Normalia.

According to a version current at the Bourse today, the proposal brought by the Caradoc was no thing more than the one put forward by M. de Bruck on the part of austra immediately after the refusal of Prince Mencchikoff's nitimatum by the Porte. Reschid Pacha theo refused to agree to this project, which has ever since been thrown aside by diplemacy as inadmissible. But when recently a sort of diplematic congress was assembled at Constitutional and the configurations of the property of the project of the project, which has ever since been thrown aside by diplemacy as inadmissible. But when recently a sort of diplematic congress was assembled at Constitutional and the constitution of the principle, and might very probably close with it now. It was however, observed that the geheme in question was framed before the Ressians has eccupied the Principalities, and was therefore bapplicable to present circumstances. Upon this, it is said, an amendment was made, stipulating with more or less particularity for the eventual evacuation of the provinces by Russia; but it is to be inferred, from the proposition not having been accepted by the powers, that this stipulation supposing it to exit, was anything but explicit and satisfactory. The afford expecting the effect of counteracting to some extent, the alarming nature of the paragraph in the Constitutional, but, notwithstanding this tendency to catch at any favorable hypothesis, the roste closed with a fall of 700 from Saturday's quotations.

[F en the Centturional Asymat 2-1]

The despatches brought by the Chaptal to the

Fem the Cenetic formed Agrast 20 j.

The despatches brought by the Comptel to the Prench government, had not arrived yesterday in Paris, and were not expected until late in the evening; but we believe that it would be unwise to may too much attention to them, as they cannot mag any new information as to the internal situation of Turkey, and it may be seen by the private letters received from Constantinople that that situation is beginning to be scriously disquieting. But unless some unforescen and grave incident should anless some unforescen and grave incident should tion is beginning to be seriously disquieting. But naises some unforescen and grave incident should disconcert all the human calculations and all the efforts of European diplomacy, it is not to Constantinople but to St. Petersburg that we must look for news. The conditions of arrangement were concerted at Vienna, as has been stated by the Moraing Post, which passes at London for receiving its information from Lord Palmerston. The terms of the arrangement are assured of the adhesion of all the parties indirectly interested in the Turco Russian difference, and the sanction of Turkey to the convention of Vienna ought to be considered as already obtained. The solution of the Eastern question consequently depends solely at present on the reception which Russia will give to that convention, and we conceive that it is even superfluous to discuss ion consequently depends soiely at present on the reception which Russia will give to that convention, and we conceive that it is even superfluous to discuss that question until the reply of the Emperor Nicholas has been received, and that cannot be known at Paris before the 10th of Angust. If, as everything seems to imply, the Czar sdopts it, all the difficulties which still retard a pacific denounced, will be naturally smoothed down. If, on the other hand, contrary to all expection, Russia should refuse to consent to the convention of Vienna, it is on her alone that must be the responsibility of the disastrons can equence of her obstinacy. If the convention of Vienna, but he disastrons can equence of her obstinacy to Turkey, with the guarantees which the Czar claims in favor of the Greek religion. But we think we can declare with certainty that every arrangement, whatever it may be, which should interfere between Russia and Turkey, must have as a forced corollery, and as a necessary consequence, the immediate evacuation of the Daublian principalities. It is not merely on the one hand the magnage of the most respectable journals in England, and on the other, the language of the Emperor Nicholas himself in his manifesto, which strengthen in this conviction: it is also common sense, and Nicholas himself in his manifesto, which strengthen us in this conviction; it is also common sense, and, above all, the attitude, constantly firm and dignified, atthough conciliatory, pacific, and moderate, of the Prench government, which forbid us to entertain on t a shadow of doubt.

Prench government, which forbid us to entertain on that point a shadow of doubt.

[From the Paris Presse]

The Western Powers are more interested than might be believed in watching over the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. If this question of the East on the one hand, deeply engages the general policy and balance of power in Europe, it, on the other hand, affects the most serious commercial interests. Turkey, for some years past, has taken a more and more considerable, place, in the movement of European exchanges. Since she has been put in contact with the West, and has been more deeply pensionated with the West, and has been more deeply pensionated with the West, and has been more deeply pensionated with the West, and has been more deeply pensionated with the wants of civilization, she has demanded the satisfaction of those wants from our mannacturers. The Turkish nation, like India and Persia, certainly produces magnificent stuffs, but it is not with such exceptional strictes that the consumption of a whole nation can be supplied. Manufacturing indostry, to which machinery has given an almost indefinite power in Western Empoye, will find among Eastern nations an outlet which will go on every day increasing. The returns of our exchanges with Turkey, already show what an immore market that country will prove for our productions. It is only a few years since the Ottoman Empire gave a certain importance to its commercial relations with France, and it has already taken in our commercial movement the fifth rank in imports, and the seventh in exports, among the nations of Earope. It occupies the sixth rank among the powers with which our maritime movements have some activity. In 1854 our exchanges with Turkey amounted, exports and imports together, to seventy millions. In this reciprocal movement we formish manufactured articles and the Turks send us in exchange natural articles of consumption, or raw materials which are used by our manufactures for 246,000 france only. She reserved from us twenty, with other Europe trom two to three milions sterling, whilst the trade with Russia did not reach the half of that amount. Since that time, positive documents have established that the exchanges between England and Turkey amounted to a more considerable sawn, and that Constantinople alone received British merchandise to the amount of two and a half milions sterling. The commercial interest of Austria is not less evident. The total amount of exchanges between that country and Turkey via Trieste and the Danube was in 1859, 170,000,000 francs. Constantinople, from its admirable situation on the Bosphorus, is the key of Asia, and the principal entrepol of the Levant. The movement of navigation in 1846 amounted in that port to 2,667,000 tons. Out of this number the English flag reckoned for 506,000 tons, the Austrian for 24,000, the French for 70,000, and those of Sardinia, Naples, Tuscany, &c., for about 406,000; the remainder belonged to the coasting trade. From these details an idea may be formed of the interest which the powers of the West must find in preserving such an advantageous market, and which will go on increasing as the people of the Rast improve in civilization. It is more than doubtful whether European commerce would enjoy the some advantages if Constantinople were to fall into the jealous and rival hands of Russis.

The Hamburg Correspondent, under date of St.

The Hamburg Correspondent, under date of St. Petersburg, 21st ult., says:—

The armaments in the interior of the empire continue without interruption. The bat allows of reserve of the fearth corps of infantry are concentrated near Inia. The guard and the corps of grenadiers still occurs the petitions in the camp, near Krasnoge and near Badost, not far from Gotschine. The macourtes of the trocorp, which form an effective force of 100,000 men, still continue.

The Portafoglio Maltese of the 23d of July says: The Odesa Journal reports, on the authority of letters, from Ismail, that the Russians have thrown several bridge of boats across the Danubs, to connect Ismail, with the tile of Chetal. The clergy bleased the water in the presence of Major General Facrikoff, Governor of Ismail, Vice Admiral Gortschakoff, and Lieuwesant Georga Lorenor, commanding the engineers. It appears, then, that Russia is prepared to excess the Danube whenever the places, without requiring much time to complete the work.

A letter dated Berlin, July 27, in the Guzzete de Celogos, says:—
The distinct the Resolan fleet, known as the Balt's squades. It connects of nine ships of the line six frigates, and five small resola. It is now performing evanutions in the Saite.

Letters from Syra, of the 18th of July, mention that many Candious inhabiting the 'Cyclades mantfested the intention, should Rossia declare war against Turkey, to proceed to Crete and excite their sountrymen to insurrection. It was said that the authorities of Crete had sized thirty carks of powder, and a quantity of muskets, which a ship, carrying the Turkish flag, had left in a grotto of the deserted laie of Theodoros.

the Torkiel hag, and left in a group of the deserted like of Theodoros.

Allesion has been already made to the claims put forward by Russia on Persia. She demands from that power, in payment of a sum of \$8,000.000 roubles due to her, the cession of the province of Cauria, one of the most important of the provinces of Persia, near the shores of the Caspian sea. The province is worth more than \$0.000,000 roubles. Russia generously offers to pay Persia the difference over and above.

generously effers to pay Persia the difference over and above.

The Vienna Wanderer has a letter from Constantineple of the 19th ultimo, stating that the Egyptian fleet, having 12,000 men on board, had arrived here, and was delag quarantine at Sylvi-Boron, not far from Constantinople Letters from Trebisond announced that Abdi-Pacha had organized there a corps of 20 600 men. The Pasha's fleet sonsists of three line of battle ships, two large frigates, two cervettes, one brig, and one steam-tender, together with eight transports will of troops and steres.

Gen. Osten-Sacken, aide-de camp to the Emperor of Russia, has just been named to the command of the tithe corps a'armée, vice Gen. Offenburg, who is seriously 'll.

The Emperor of Russia has promulgated the following uhase:

By the grace of God, we, Nicholas I., ordered by our degree of the let (18th) August, 1854 was every year levies of men should take place in certain parts of the empire; and now we decree:

Int To a replete the army and the navy, and in conformity with a niano mutriaing special encourants addrawed to the diversing secare the testi hastis from the training shall take place in the certain parts of the empire in the proportion of 7 ren for 1,000 as was the use in 1852 in the western part.

2a y Independently of that 3 men in 1,000 shall be levied in the governments of the extern part of also shall be levied in the governments of the extern part of also shall be remitted.

2dly—In the governments of Pack, Witepsk, and Mobiley, which were exempted by the decrees of the Six October, 1845 and the 26th September, 1846, on account of the had harvests of 1846 and 1847, the lary of the complement of 1852 (3 men per 1,000) shall be proceeded to. With respect to the Jews of Witepsk and Mobiley, the lary shall be made in the same manner, as on the Jews of regulations for recruiting.

4 bly—The lary shall be made in the same manner, as on the Jews of regulations for recruiting.

4 bly—The lary shall be made in the same manner, as on the Jews of regulations for recruiting.

4 bly—The lary shall be made in the same manner, as on the Jews of regulations for recruiting.

4 bly—The lary shall be made in the same manner, as on the Jews of the same and the latter on the 1st December. The other governments of the non-well too.

Two other ukases are also published; they fix the details of the levies to be made. In virtue of another ukase, the ednodwares and inhabitants of the governments of Kiew, Podolia, Wolhynia, Minek, Grodno, Wilha, and Kewn, are also to supply recruite.

NAVAL FORCES UPON THE BOSPHORUS.

CONSTANTINGTER, July 18, 1853.

Prince Gaika, the reigning prince of Moldavia, has addressed a letter to the Moldavian charge d'affaces here, in which he declares that, in conformity with superior orders he has received, all connection with Turkey is severed, and that the principality considers their independent of the Ottoman Empire, and will in future withhold the payment of all tribute. Russian occupation and influence have thus cut off one of Turkey's principal provinces. Wallachia is hourly expected to signify a similar resolution. The two armies under Generals Luders and Dannenberg hold the provinces, whilst the supreme command is vested in Prince Gortechakoff, whose headquarters are at Bucharest. Yesterday a council was held at the Porte in consequence of this important event, and the representatives of England, France, and Austria had inter-

chakeff, whose headquarters are at Bucharest. Yesterday a council was held at the Porte in consequence of this important event, and the representatives of England, France, and Austria had interviews with the Sulian.

The Emperor of Russia has, by a public manifesto, openly declared his intention of pushing the cause of the orthodox Greek church to the utmost, and stands upon that ground. England and France counsel moderation, whilst Austria professes neutrality.

The fieet on the Bosphorus had received several reinforcements. It now consists of two three deckers one 90 gun ship, one 78 ditto, one 74 ditto, one 60 ditto, four 22 ditto, four averaging from 35 to 44, four convettes averaging 22 guns, six 18-gun brigs, one steam screw of 28 guns, four steamers of 22 guns and 450 horse power, and 16 corvettes unarmed. There are about 12,000 men and 1,200 guns in all. This fiest is provisioned for three months. The health of the men is extraordinary, but their position near the villages of Buyukderi and Therapia, where a cool baceze constantly tempers the summer heat, is perhaps the healthiest in the world. Each man receives per diem 300 drachms of bread, 60 of rice, and sixty of meat, besides a liberal allowance of a variety of vegetables, with olives. Their drink is water. The sallors and marines of the fleet have hitherto been regularly paid. As I mentioned in my last, a small squadron has been sent into the Black Sen, which consists of a frigate, a corvette, a brig, and a steamer. Russian vessels have approached closs to the month of the Bosphorus, and discharged their guns within sight of the forts. 20,000 troops have been lately sent to Varna. I am assured on good authority that all the army of Roumella has been paid, and from the same unquestionable source, I learn that 60,000 men are now posted along the Dannhe longing for action. Vice Admiral de la Susse, on resigning the command of the fleet in Bosika Bay, issued the following order of the day:—

Vice Admiral de la Susse, on resigning the command of the fleet in Bosika Bay, issued the following order of the day:

'Crews—In quitting the command of the squadron, it is agreeable to me to congratulate you on your discipline, your instruction and your fine appearance, and to thank you for the devoted co-operation you have given me during two years. Confident of your arder and your patriousm. I should have been happy to command you on the day of combat. Be always gaining and well disciplined, and you will then deserve the sympathies of my successor as you have acquired mine, and you will do honer to France. Colleges of the squadron—I terminate a carest which I have actively devoted to the services of my country; my efforts, united to those of several officers, my colemporaries, have had the progress of our mary for theke come and object. I wentage to say that they have not been sterile, and that they will serve to prepare success, which, from the bottom of my heart, I sish you. May the career which only just commences for most among you be happy and glorious, but, whatever may be your for une, do not forget that the sentiment of duty accompilished is the sweetest recompense.

DEPATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords upon Tuesday, the 2d inst., the Marquis of Clannicande said—My Lords, I wish to put a question to my noble friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, respecting the report which he may have to make with reference to the Danubian Provinces. It appears from the report in the newspapers that the Russians are in entire possession of the Danubian Provinces. The report, in particular, to which I allude, states that the commander-inchief of the Russian forces had ordered the Hospodar of Moldavia not to transfer any tribute to the Porte, and informed him that any tribute paid to the Sultan must be paid over again to him. More than this, it is stated that those persons to whom the local administration of the country is entrasted, have been ordered to hold no further communication with Constantinopie. It is impossible that such acts as these can take place without leading very directly to events which we may all have occasion to deplore. (Hear hear.) It is, therefore, of the highest interest to this country and to this house that we should be put in possession of whatever information can be afforded to us, without inconvenience to the public service. (Hear, hear.) It is a matter of the greatest importance; and I hold it to be impossible for Europe, or France, or England, to submit to such an extension of territory in that direction by Russia, and such a dimunition of the Turkish empire, without the gravest and most fearful consequences—(hear, hear)—not only to the happiness of Turkey, out the gravest and most fearful consequences—
(hear, hear)—not only to the happiness of Turkey,
but to the material interests of all classes in Europe,
but alove all in Germany. France, and this country.
(Hear, hear.) It is a matter on which your lordships must wish to have the fullest information; and

A better from Juney, dieted July 29, in the Gazele of Cologon, superwe have that Hawley against are at this moment as 
were the state of the property of the cologon of t

Dowers of Europe.

Lord J. Russell.—On the last occasion when this important subject was mentioned, the house concurred with the government in thinking that it was not desirable to have a discussion in the present stage of the business. I am quite ready to give my noble friend and the house all the information that it is at present in my power to give. (Hear, hear,) When the ambassdor of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, left Constantinople, it appeared to her Majesty's government that it was desirable that there should be a conference of the representatives of all the great powers of Europe, in order to arrive at the terms which might put an amicable termination to the difference between Russia and the Sublime Porte. It was the opinion of the government of Austria that it was not desirable to have any such conference while the matter remained in the state of diplomatic relations, and that it would not be desirable to have such a conference unless the Emperor of Russia, by invading the principalities, should for a time, indeed, have disturted the states quo of Enrope. When that event occurred, the government of the Europe to attend, for the purpose of a conference on the affairs of Russia and Torkey. The minister of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia did not attend; but the ministers of England, of France, and of Prussia, attended that conference. Certain terms were then agreed upon, which, in the opinion of the representatives of the four powers, might be accepted with honor by the two governments of Turkey and of Russia. Those terms have been assented to by the governments of England and France, and, according to our belief, have been transmitted from Vienna to St. Petersburg and Constantinople. In this state of the question the house will, I thing, feel that the reasons are now not less strong than before for abstaining from discussing this question; and that it is quite impossible for me either to say that it is desirable to have a discussion these solvies or to five down the second of the control of the c powers of Europe.
Lord J. Russer L.—On the last occasion when this

will, I thing, feel that the reasons are now not less strong than before for abstaining from discussing this question; and that it is quite impossible for me either to say that it is desirable to have a discussion on these effairs, or to fix a day for it. (Hear, hear.) As to the rest, when the time for the prorogation of Parliament approaches, the government will be ready to give every information on the subject which they possibly can. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Disrasli-Considering the anxiety felt upon this matter, perhaps the noble lord will be good enough to state whether there is any particular time when the government are induced to believe that an answer will be returned from Constantinople.

Lord J. Russlil.—I should not like to be responsible for naming any particular time. One does not know how many days the respective governments will take to consider a proposition of this nature. I should think the proposition might have left Vienna probably on Sunday last; therefore the right honorable gentleman can calculate for himself when an answer may probably be expected. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Disrasli—The noble lord says that the proposition agreed upon at Vienna bas received the approbation of the government of England and the government of France. Am I right in the inference, which I drew at the time, that it has also received the approval of the governments of Austria and of Prussis?

Lord J. Russell.—The proposition in fact was an

Prussis?
Lord J. Russell.—The proposition in fact was an Austrian proposition, although it came originally from the government of France; and no doubt the government of Prussia has likewise consented to it.

THE LATEST DESPATCHES.

THE LATEST DESPATCHES.

Constantinopie, July 19, 1853.

The last few days have been productive of no remarkable events beyond the arrival of instructions to M. Wildenbruck, the Minister of Prussia, to interpose the mediation of that power between the Czar and the Soltan. It is proposed to the Porte to sign a note or convention, materially the same as that first offered, but worded differently, so as to spare, as much as possible, the succeptibilities of the Porte. How far Prussian diplomatists have succeeded in this difficult task we are unable to say, not having seen the document; but from the nature of the thing, it is clear that it would not admit of much modification from the original and objectionable sened. In return, the Emperor is to sign a note on his part disclaiming any intention of interfering with the sovereign rights of the Sultan. More than one council has been held to consider this question of the mediation, but as yet nothing is determined upon. The Divan is divided into two parties of almost equal weight and authority in the State, and both having great influence with the Sultan. Mehemed Rustchi Paaha, called the Mutergim, a man who by the force of talent has won his position from being a subaltern in the army to his present high rank, is avowedly for war, and with him is Fethi Ahmet Pasha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan; while, on the other hund, Mustapha and Redschid Pashas are searching to find some way of solving the difficulty without having recourse to arms. The latter, we hear, eagerly embraces the proposals of Prussia. It need scarcely be added that the result of this mediation, should it be successful, will be a triumph for Russia, and for the future she will dictate every domestic question concerning the Greeks, from the disposition of the Patriarch to the appointment of a pari-h priest, The movement of troops to different parts of the empire continues, and the expenditure appears to be of that reckless patture which shuts its eyes to the future. Several parts for several months ap

of so large a sum, he has demanded in I'en thereof the cession of the rish province of Azerbaidjan. This province adjoins the Rossian territory south of

This province adjoins the Rossian territory south of the Caspian Sea. The Tarkish ambassador in Persia, Ahmed Effendi, is trying to prevent this encreachment of Russia, and her further advance towards the Tarkish frostier. It is to be regretted that neither England our France is represented at the present moment in Persia.

The population here remains perfectly quiet.

Constantioper, July 19, 1853.

It is asserted that the Porte proposes addressing an ultimatum to Russia, in which after paying due regard to the protection and the rights of the Sultan's Christian subjects, that sovereign declares that it, in spite of these repeated assurances, the Czar should persist in offering war, the Forte is resolved to accept it, but that the responsibility of the consequences which may ensue must lie with Russia. It is further asserted that the above document has been communicated to the Ambassadors of England, France, Pruesia, and Austria.

Orders have been sent to the Hospodars of Moldavia at a Wallachia, commanding them to quit the Principalities, and retire to the right bank of the Danute.

Vienna, July 29, 1853.

Advices from Constantinonle state that the Porter

Principalities, and retire to the right bank of the Danute.

VIENNA, July 29, 1853.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte and the representatives of the great powers have accepted the arrangement proposed by Baron Brock. According to the terms of this arrangement, the firsts of Great Britain and France are to withdraw from the Dardanelies, while the Russian troeps evacuate the Danubian principalities.

PABIS, Aug. 2—6 P. M.

Letters from Brest of the 27th ult., state that a certain activity is displayed in the arming of vessels. The Duguesolin man of-war and the Proscrpine frigate, towed by the Souffler, left the port on the morning of the 29th. Rear Admiral Charner was to hoist his flag on board the Hercule. The French government have instructed their Consul-General at Bucharest to remove his flag. harest to remove his flag.

## HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

To the Editor of the Rew York Herald. CANTON, May 22, 1853. Our later mercantile circulars will have informe

you of the successful advance to Nankin of a body of insurgents, originated in the south of China two years since, under the leadership of a person who seemed to be the representative of the last Chinese dynasty, displaced by the present, of the Tartars.

These insurgents, increased in power and in numbers with their successes, improved in organization, and on nearly every occasion when they have encountered the imperial troops, have completely rout. sent was to the sectional trougs, have outputed prof.

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perty being destroyed or plundered by the rebels, we should be enabled, through the United States government, to recover the value thereof."

The intercourse between the United States and China furnishes no precedent establishing the practice in such a case as you present; but, on your bypothes is. I think the action of the government of the United States would materially depend on the conduct of the citizen, prior to the loss. The obligations of China and the duty of American citizens resident in China, are perspicuously set forth in the treaty of Wang Bya.

The citizen resident in China, if "peaceably attenting to his affairs," is assured of the special protection of the Chinese government. He will be defended from insult, and all that appertains to him will be protected from any injury by the Chinese. The mode in which he shall notify the Chinese authorities when danger menaces him or his property, is pointed out, and the means to be used for his protection are specified in the 19th article of the treaty. The obligation to protect implies the use of means adequate to afford protection.

Therefore, whenever, upon a demand made by the consul, as provided by Art. 19 of the treaty, the Chinese local authorities shall fail to render the assistance necessary to protect the person and property of an American citizen resident in China, who is peaceably attending to his aliairs, the Chinese government will become responsible for whatever loss such citizen may sustain by lawless violence, for want of adequate protection. It will be the duty of the United States to make reclamation of such loss from China.

Bhould the Chinese public authority announce to that of the United States, in advance of threatened danger, that China is unable to comply with the stipulations of the 19th article of the creaty, the proper authority of the United States would take measures to extend to you the protection China fails to afford; but at the same time would hold the government of China responsible for any losses you might incur by her

might incur by her failure to observe the terms of the treaty.

The c. mmotion which now agitates China is "a mixed war"—a contest between a government and its subjects—with which American citizens in China have no concern. There has been no declaration of war, which they would as merchants, be bound to notice in case of a public war, and therefore should the contest involve their interests or endanger their property, they have no other course than to live strictly within the letter of the treaty, and repose upon the vigilance and good faith of their cwn government, to attain ultimately indemnity for any lawlessness and violence on the part of Chinese subjects. I have the honor, gentlemen, to be yours respectfully,

Messis. Smith, King & Co., Shanghae.

The reference both Christian and Commercial.

ITS EFFECTS, BOTH CHRISTIAN AND COMMERCIAL

There is evidently a tinge of fanations and of imposture in the religious cry raise i by the insurgents, for while they profess to venerate the religion of Jesus Christ, they do not recrule to style their own leader the younger brother of our Lord, who they say came down from Heaven for the instruction of mankind in the Ting-yew year, 1837; so that, although the foundation of their faith may be Christian, there is not high to show that the superstructure is not as extravagnot a superstition as Marmonism itself; and, as we have seen, they procelytize by massacre as much as by faith. So, also, although it is probable that our commercial relations with Caina may be extended whenever this crisis is pass, for the present everything is paralyzed by uncertainty and terror. In the fertile district of Fokein trade is for a time suspended, and the outbreak of disturbances at Canton may be productive of still more serious consequences. The imperial government is evidently no longer in a condition to maintain its own authority or to pratect strong ms in the empire; therefore, if our treaties are violated or our fellow-subjects injured, we shall get no redress but what we can exact for ourselves; and it is probable that, for some time to come, the vast interests we have in China will continue to require the presence of a considerable British naval force on that station, which may be most conveniently distributed in small steamers, fitted for ceast and river navigation. The American steam frigate Susquehanna attempted to go up to Nankin, but failed from her toe great draft of water.

Engl-nd.

Charge of Conseribacy to Kill the Empreson of

England.

CHARGE OF CONSTIBACY TO KILL THE EMPEROR OF PRANCE.

[From the Largo Name August 3.]

Yesterday afternoon a Frenchman named Edouard Raynaud, who looked about thirty five years of age was brought before Mr. Jardine, at the Bow-street Police Court, charged with having compired, with divers others, wilfully to murder Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of France.

The prisoner, a sickly looking man, of short stature, had just arrived from Southampton in the custody of Sergeant Sanders, of the detective police, to whom a warrant for his apprehension had been granted a few days previously, upon the private, application of Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Reynolds the solicitor to the Treasury.

The proceedings before the magistrate occupied a few moments only.

Mr. Jarman, on behalf of the Treasury, requested his worship to remand the prisoner a short time upon the information already taken, in order that the necessary steps might be adopted to secure the attendance of the Prince de Joinvile, the principal witness for the presecution.

Sergeant Saunders stated that having traced the prisoner to Southampton he commenced a search for him in that town, and eventually took him into custody in West street. He explained the nature of his warrant, and told him the particulars of the charge against him. Witness spoke to him in the French language, as the prisoner appeared to know nothing of English; and he replied, in reference to some letters which witness exhibited to him, "Ah, I wish I had never written those letters to the Prince."

Prince."

The above evidence having been explained to the prisoner Mr. Jardine asked him if he wished to say anything in the present stage of the inquiry.

The prisoner merely replied that he was suffering from ill beatth, and trusted that he should receive medical attendance during his confinement in prison. Sergeant Sanders stated that the prisoner had only lately come out of the hospital, where a portion of the hair above his forehead had been shaved off.

off.

The prisoner was then remanded for further ex

amination.

It appears that the prisoner addressed two letters to the Prince de Joinville, in the first of which he proposed a scheme for the destruction of the Emperor's life, and requested the Prince's co-operation and assistance. In the second letter he offered to go over to France and accomplish the murder of Louis Newsolcon, unsided, if the Prince would give him

Nevoleon, unsided, if the Prince would give him £20.

When the sergeant first obtained a clue to the prisoner, the latter was residing in Sherrard place, Sherrard street, Soho, the soon disappeared from his lodgings, however, and it was afterwards ascertained that he had left Lundon with the view of proceeding to Jersey, for which place he was actually about to embark when Sancers discovered him. On seeing the officer, and probably suspecting his mission, Raymand withdrew into a recess or doorway, in the hope of swoiding him; but, when ultimately apprehended, he offered to resistance whatever.

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THE CAB STRIKE IN LONDON.

[From the Lordon Time. Jane 30.]

Fortunately for their own interests, the cab proprietors are returning to tracir senses. At 11 evolock last night the committee of the trade came to a substance. That, having observed that certain amendments, had been proposed to the Hackney Carriage act, they took the opportunity of carnestly recommending their fellow tradesmen to return to their usual avocations." The effect of this prudent determination will, no doubt he that the Londoners will to-day be in possession of their usual facilities for, locomotion. Had the cab proprietors not given way, the public were preparing for them a heavy retailation. The inconvenience caused by the strike, from its suddenness, was being rapidly met. At all the railway stations, vigorous and successful measures have been adopted to get over the difficulty that had arisen. The class of people who hire cabs were not very likely to succumb to the sert of pressure put upon them, and the supply of hired vehicles of all kinds was so abundant that, for the objects of the strike, it was plainly perceived that, if continued, the omnibus proprietors must have joined in it. This, of course, was a desperate step to take, and when fairly driven to contemplate it, the resolution of the committee failed them. Now that the certification is at an end, the proceedings at the meetings of the trade yesterday lose much of their importance, but they still possess a good deal of interest; and the report which is subjoined, while it thows some fresh light upon the character of these strikes, may at the same time help the public and the legislature to see how such inconvenience as has been experienced in the metropolis for the last three days may be prevented in future.

Several persons addressed the meeting in a similar strain, and it was announced that several hundred pounds had bee

France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:—In several of the departments the Prefects and Sub-Fretects have fixed an average tariff for the sale of grain, with the view of keeping down the price of bread; but a measure which may give satisfaction to the working population of the bowns is not quite so satisfactory to the furners.

Letters received from Alsace mention that proceedings have been taken against some peasants for having sold at a higher price than the tariff. Several farmers refused to send their coun to market.

A decree has been published legalizing a joint-stock company formed at Paris under the name of the Great Central Roilway Company of France.

The price of bread at Paris is not to vary during the first fortnight of August.

The receipts of the Orleans railway during the week ending on the 23d inst, amounted to 755,527L, or 286,275f, more than during the corresponding week of 1852. The whole of the receipts since the list of January are 17,965,791f, showing an increase of 3.445,682f, compared with those of last year.

Orders received from the United States have imparted come activity to Parisina manuactures, and if the goods purchased by American merchants to expose in their own name at the New York Exhibition find a ready sale, it is very probable that a free demand for such articles will be made.

The Exchange to-day was wholly taken up with the monthly settlement, and few transactions took place.

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The three per cents closed at 78f. 55c. for the end of the month; and the four and a half per cents at 103f. 50c. A reaction took place at the bourse to-day, and public securities have somewhat recovered from the fall they experienced yesterday, closing steadily. The three per cents for cash have regained 20c., and for the account, the four and a half per cents for cash, 25c., and for the account the whole of the amount of the fall on that day, 10c. Bank Stock has not participated in this improvement, but has further given way 10f. The last quoted prices are:—For the account, three per cents, 78f. 55c.; four and a half per cents, 103f. 50c. Bank stock, 2,830f.; Northerns, 872f. 25c.; Paris and Orleans, 1,16ff. 50c.; Paris and Strasbourg, 933f. 75c.; Paris and Lyons, 934f.; Paris and Rouen, 1,114f. 50c.; Lyons to the Mediterranean, 760f. 50c.; Western of France, 740f.; Rouen and Havre, 503f.

MADRID, July 28.

It is said that there are dissensions in the cabinet, but no mention is made of a real ministerial crisis.

Gen. Lersondi has not returned.

The Three per Cents closed at 444.

Benne, July 30.—The two Chambers have met for the election of a President of the Confederation for the year 1854. M. Frey Herose has been elected President, and M. Ochsenbien Vice-President.

The verdict of the Fribourg jury has just been published. Colonel Perrier, the cure Delley, and